

TWO YEAR PROHIBITION CUTS DRINKING 60 P. C.

Continued from First Page.

The Mexican borders are fairly dry, but bone dryness is almost unknown in the cities.

Kansas Among Driest States.

Kansas is probably as dry as any State in the country, judging by the reports received. Yet the Topeka correspondent writes:

"By reason of Topeka's proximity to Kansas City, Mo., through all these years a 'wet' city, the fight against the liquor traffic has been obstinate. At every session of the Legislature special appropriations are made for the use of the Attorney General and other officers in hunting down violators of the State prohibition law."

And Kansas, by popular vote, went dry forty years ago!

Beyond the fact that bone dryness does not seem to exist in any community of size, there is scarcely a statement regarding prohibition that can be fairly made and applied generally to all sections of the country. Conditions vary from what might be termed "near dryness" to exceeding wetness. In the order of their wetness, with the wettest at the top of the list and the driest at the bottom, the States are ranked as follows by the prohibition officials in Washington:

New York	Rhode Island
California	Colorado
Ohio	Florida
North Carolina	Mississippi
Georgia	Alabama
Illinois	Washington
Massachusetts	Wisconsin
Missouri	New Mexico
Texas	Utah
Kentucky	Mississippi
Minnesota	Wyoming
Connecticut	Nebraska
Virginia	New Hampshire
Indiana	Idaho
Pennsylvania	Arkansas
Kansas	Maine
Michigan	South Dakota
South Carolina	Vermont
Maryland	North Dakota
Alabama	South Dakota
Delaware	Montana

It will be noted that Kansas is ranked as next to the driest State in the country. It should be emphasized, too, that this list is based on information obtained from the enforcement officers in Washington, D. C.

Withdrawals Drop 88 Per Cent.

The statement has been made lately that there is no way of determining, even approximately, the amount of liquor consumed at this time. Notwithstanding this, the fact that the amount of liquor consumed at this time is less than 12 per cent. of the amount consumed in 1919 is a fact that is not in dispute.

This assertion does not seem to be quite fully borne out by the statistics available. Official reports show that in 1919 the amount of liquor consumed was 27,214,527 gallons, whereas in 1921 it was 2,721,452 gallons, a corresponding period before prohibition the withdrawals totaled 272,145,270. This Herald Washington correspondent writes:

"The withdrawal for the prohibition period is seen to be but 12 per cent. of the withdrawals for the corresponding period immediately preceding prohibition."

Little Rum Not Tabulated.

On the face of the returns, therefore, the decrease in consumption is 88 per cent., but this takes no account whatever of smuggled liquor, moonshine whiskey, private stock laid in before the law became effective, liquor obtained by fraudulent permit or otherwise illegally or "home brew." It will be seen at once that consumption must be actually greater than the 15 per cent. that the prohibition statement quoted above puts as the maximum.

The Washington correspondent further writes:

"Under prohibition alcoholic spirits are being withdrawn from bond at the rate of 272,000 gallons a month, the official reports show. The rate of withdrawals before prohibition was 2,720,000 gallons a month."

This shows plainly that the rate of withdrawal is still about 12 per cent., or a little more, of what it was prior to prohibition. Present withdrawals, however, include those of grain alcohol for industrial purposes. Some grain alcohol finds its way to the bootleggers, but more is legitimately used.

It is worthy of note in discussing the total consumption of liquor in the United States at present that the collection for the year 1920—\$107,655,909.

"Next the tax was increased to \$2.29 and today the rate is \$6.40 per gallon for beverage purposes and \$2.29 for medicinal purposes."

"During 1920 the tax collection was \$107,655,909, compared with \$268,601,100 in 1919. For the present fiscal year ending in 1921, the collection is estimated to be \$107,655,909, or approximately one-half of that of last year."

There are substantial offsets against the apparent loss of over \$350,000,000 in taxes. Figures for tax collections leveled against theaters and movie houses have shown substantial increase, and while there is no way of determining the fact, the claim is made that the increased attendance at such places is due, in a measure at least, to prohibition. Then there are the seizures which have brought in some revenue and the fines for violation of the law, which aggregate a substantial amount. Increased taxes collected on soft drinks also have to be taken into consideration. No calculation as to what proportion of these increased collections is due to prohibition is possible.

But aside from the revenue that the Federal Government loses there has been a loss to the State and in some places to the city governments which is incalculable. The loss to the State of New York alone, for instance, during the years mentioned, is indicated in the following table of excise tax collections:

Year	Receipts	Decrease
1918	\$22,000,000	(Normal year)
1919	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000
1920	\$4,000,000	\$17,000,000
1921	—	\$22,000,000

Loss of revenue in three years, \$45,000,000. In other States the loss will have varied according to whether or not they had prior to two years ago license laws bringing in substantial revenue which was cut off. As many of the States had such laws, the total loss of revenue must of necessity have been very great.

Another question that has arisen in connection with the prohibition law and its enforcement is: Has prohibition brought prosperity? The answers of HERALD correspondents to this question vary so widely that it is apparent other factors far outweigh the effect of prohibition on the question of prosperity in the country or in certain localities and that there is no reason to suppose prohibition is responsible for either prosperity or hard times.

In one respect nearly all of the reports received agree in substance. A marked decrease in crime has been noted the country over during the period since the national prohibition act went into effect. It is true that the last few months have seen greater activity on the part of criminals and numerous instances nearly everywhere of spectacular lawlessness. Where this has been noted it has been explained as due to the economic situation, unemployment and the after the war break down of morals. In spite of it the jail and penitentiary records show that crime has decreased in the last two years materially. Hospital and other records show, too, that insanity has decreased.

Summary of Economic Results. It would seem, therefore, from the reports received, the details of which will be taken up later under different headings, that two years of prohibition have brought these results:

The smuggling of a vast quantity of liquor into the United States and the illegal manufacture of perhaps as much again.

The decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquor by approximately 70 per cent., making a liberal allowance for unknown factors.

The cutting off of more than \$350,000,000 a year of the revenue of the United States Government and a great but unknown loss of revenue to the State and municipal governments.

The increasing of the revenue of the Government from the sale of theater and other amusement tickets and from the sale of soft drinks.

The substantial and general decrease in crime and in insanity cases.

Inasmuch as specific mention has been made in this article of the conditions prevailing in three of the States that were dry before national prohibition went into effect, it is only fair that the authority for these statements be given. The States mentioned were Georgia, Texas and Oregon. Following is an extract from THE HERALD's correspondent in Atlanta, Ga.:

"Georgia, dry nominally since 1908, has banished her barrooms but not her liquor. She has made a fortune for many a bootlegger, has enabled many a farmer to forget the low price brought by cotton and corn, has changed the color from red to white, has hiked the price to the skies, and has greatly aided underpaid officers of the law through the proceeds of the sale of captured automobiles, booze laden."

"There is probably more liquor in Atlanta now than there was before prohibition. It is estimated that there are some 2,000 bootleggers in Atlanta. There are more cases of violation of the law in Atlanta and Georgia now than ever before in the history of the State."

So much for Georgia for the time being. Now as to Texas. Following is an extract from a dispatch from San Antonio:

"Texas will not be bone dry nor even approximately that state until Mexico, the great source of supply, takes the pledge, according to prohibition agents and customs officials. Manufacture of moonshine whiskey from corn, too, is being followed zealously in every section of the State as frequent dry raids develop. Home brewers there are, too, of course, in unknown quantities."

"Liquor can be had over the bar at certain places in San Antonio and in other principal cities. Cases of bonded whiskey can be procured easily from liquor runners operating from the Mexican border to inland points. Many of the well-to-do have unfailing private stocks. A still or brewer's is raised almost daily here by Federal prohibition agents. In Federal Court at El Paso about 150 liquor cases, the heaviest docket in the history of the court, were disposed of in the last term of court."

Prices Cut in Oregon. That is a part of the tale from Texas. From Oregon comes the following, via Portland:

"A steadily declining price, with increased quantities of both moonshine and factory manufactured liquor, plus a steady increase in arrests—this tells the story of the last two years of prohibition in Portland and for Oregon generally."

"Liquor sold for \$20 a bottle a year ago. To-day booze from Canada or off bootleg ships from the Orient will be delivered at the door for around \$35 and \$100 a case—that is, about \$8 or \$15 a bottle. Homes that never knew liquor before prohibition are the locations of miniature factories to-day, turning out wine in 25, 50 and 100 gallon lots. The result of this has been an increase in the number of women drinkers in Oregon in Portland in particular."

These quotations are given here only for the reason that the three States were singled out in the beginning as furnishing examples of certain conditions. Each of these States was dry before Jan. 16, 1920. The quotations tell a part of the story of these States, but only a part, and they come from only three States of the forty-eight in the country. Other States may furnish an entirely different account of themselves.

(The second of this series of articles will appear to-morrow and will deal with the economic results of two years of national prohibition.)

WALSH CHALLENGES ALLEN. TOPEKA, Jan. 7.—Gov. Henry J. Allen to-day received a challenge from Frank P. Walsh, prominent attorney of Kansas City, and they come from only the Kansas Industrial Court law in Cooper Union in New York City. An industrial court bill was recently introduced in the New York Legislature.

The Economic Results

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF IMPORTANT SALES AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES [MITCHELL KENNERLEY, PRESIDENT] 489 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

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TO BE SOLD BY HIS ORDER, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, JANUARY TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, AT TWO-THIRTY. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE NOW READY AND EXHIBITION NOW OPEN

RARE AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS OF FAMOUS AUTHORS, COMPOSERS, ETC.: WASHINGTON, NAPOLEON, NELSON, BURNS, DICKENS, CONRAD, KIPLING, WHISTLER, BACH, BEETHOVEN, MOZART, SCHUBERT, FROM VARIOUS PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

To be sold Monday afternoon, January 9, at 2:30. Exhibition now open

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS BEARDSLEY, BEERBOHM, CONRAD, HARDY, MASEFIELD, MOORE, SALTUS, SWINBURNE, WHITMAN, WHISTLER, WILDE, YEATS

WITH MANUSCRIPTS OF WHITMAN, EDGAR SALTUS AND JAMES FENIMORE COOPER

To be sold Wednesday afternoon, January 18, at 2:30. Exhibition from Saturday, January 7

THE FINE COLLECTION OF COOKERY BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS GATHERED BY BLANCHE HALLECK DEPUY TOGETHER WITH AN EXCEPTIONAL ARRAY OF RARITIES IN ALL CLASSES OF LITERATURE FROM VARIOUS CONSIGNORS

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THE JACOB PAXSON TEMPLE COLLECTION OF EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE AND OBJECTS OF ART THE MOST IMPORTANT AND LARGEST COLLECTION OF ITS KIND EVER OFFERED

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF JACOB PAXSON TEMPLE, TANGUY, CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, THE WEEK OF JANUARY TWENTY-THIRD TO TWENTY-EIGHTH. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, READY SHORTLY, MAILED ON RECEIPT OF TWO DOLLARS. THE FREE PUBLIC EXHIBITION OPENS MONDAY, JANUARY SIXTEENTH

THE DICKENS COLLECTION OF BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS AND RELICS FORMED BY THE LATE DR. R. T. JUPP OF LONDON

A THACKERAY LIBRARY COLLECTED BY HENRY SAYRE VAN DUZER OF NEW YORK

To be sold Wednesday, Thursday evenings, February 1, 2, at 8:15. Exhibition opens Saturday, January 21. Illustrated catalogue, with introduction by A. Edward Newton, will be mailed on receipt of one dollar.

To be sold by his order, Monday, Tuesday evenings, February 6, 7, at 8:15. Exhibition opens Saturday, January 28. Illustrated catalogue, with introduction by Frederick S. Dickson, will be mailed on receipt of one dollar.

ALL EXHIBITIONS OPEN 9-6 P.M. [SUNDAYS 1-5 P.M.] SALES BY MR. F. A. CHAPMAN

TORMENTOR OF FOX GETS TERM IN JAIL

\$100 Fine Also for Fur Man Who Pleads Guilty to Cruelty to Animal.

Aaron Kossofsky, the furrier who conceived the advertising spurge of tying up a small fox's jaws and turning him loose in Fifth avenue last week, was sent to jail yesterday for two days and fined \$100 by Magistrate Corrigan. One of the animal's legs was broken by an automobile while he was attempting to cross Fifth avenue. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals prosecuted Kossofsky.

"Never has the public indignation at an act of cruelty been so aroused as in this case," said the Magistrate in sentencing Kossofsky. "The first item in this complaint against you—stopping this fox's breathing by winding a sharp string around his nose—was sufficient to convict and sentence you."

Kossofsky, who lives at 321 West Ninety-second street, pleaded guilty and offered to donate \$50 to the S. P. C. A. The offer was refused. The furrier said that he was sorry for the incident and really loved animals, having spent much time in teaching his seven children to love animals too.

Just what has become of the fox remains something of a mystery. Kossofsky said that he had sent the animal to the Central Park Zoo, but Herbert Barry, attorney for the S. P. C. A., told the Magistrate that the fox that arrived at the Zoo was not the one that was run over in Fifth avenue, but a different fox.

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UNITED RUG MILLS

RUGS

WILTON PRICES SHARPLY CUT!

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At the United Rug Mills, 121 W. 33d St.

\$25 Alex. Smith Wool Brussels \$10

The best grade Brussels at the lowest price ever. The quality will sell them quickly. A big variety of patterns. The sizes are 7.5x9, 9x12, 12x15, 15x18, 18x21, 21x24, 24x27, 27x30, 30x33, 33x36, 36x39, 39x42, 42x45, 45x48, 48x51, 51x54, 54x57, 57x60, 60x63, 63x66, 66x69, 69x72, 72x75, 75x78, 78x81, 81x84, 84x87, 87x90, 90x93, 93x96, 96x99, 99x102, 102x105, 105x108, 108x111, 111x114, 114x117, 117x120, 120x123, 123x126, 126x129, 129x132, 132x135, 135x138, 138x141, 141x144, 144x147, 147x150, 150x153, 153x156, 156x159, 159x162, 162x165, 165x168, 168x171, 171x174, 174x177, 177x180, 180x183, 183x186, 186x189, 189x192, 192x195, 195x198, 198x201, 201x204, 204x207, 207x210, 210x213, 213x216, 216x219, 219x222, 222x225, 225x228, 228x231, 231x234, 234x237, 237x240, 240x243, 243x246, 246x249, 249x252, 252x255, 255x258, 258x261, 261x264, 264x267, 267x270, 270x273, 273x276, 276x279, 279x282, 282x285, 285x288, 288x291, 291x294, 294x297, 297x300, 300x303, 303x306, 306x309, 309x312, 312x315, 315x318, 318x321, 321x324, 324x327, 327x330, 330x333, 333x336, 336x339, 339x342, 342x345, 345x348, 348x351, 351x354, 354x357, 357x360, 360x363, 363x366, 366x369, 369x372, 372x375, 375x378, 378x381, 381x384, 384x387, 387x390, 390x393, 393x396, 396x399, 399x402, 402x405, 405x408, 408x411, 411x414, 414x417, 417x420, 420x423, 423x426, 426x429, 429x432, 432x435, 435x438, 438x441, 441x444, 444x447, 447x450, 450x453, 453x456, 456x459, 459x462, 462x465, 465x468, 468x471, 471x474, 474x477, 477x480, 480x483, 483x486, 486x489, 489x492, 492x495, 495x498, 498x501, 501x504, 504x507, 507x510, 510x513, 513x516, 516x519, 519x522, 522x525, 525x528, 528x531, 531x534, 534x537, 537x540, 540x543, 543x5